

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING JULY 26, 1878. The outlock, at present, it must be acknowledged, is not encouraging for a harmonious session of the Congressional convention, which will assemble in this city on the 25th of August next. The fact cannot and should not be denied that there exists throughout the district wide spread disaffection, and that the opposition to the renomination of Gen. Hunton has assumed such proportions, and the feeling between the friends of the candidates has become so intensified, that it is very questionable, if any programme that may be laid down, or attempted to be carried out in reference to the admission of contested delegations and the proceedings of the convention, will not result in a "spit" and "bolt," leading to the naming of two caudidates or a refusal on the part of those who may with draw to support the nominee of the disrupted convention, thus permitting the "independent" candidate, whoever he may be, to be el cted. These indications, we trust, may not be verified, yet we feel compelled to give them, trusting that to forewarn is to forearm; that wiser and more prudent couscils than at present ap pears to be directing the course of the canvass may prevail, and that before the assembling of the convention the semiment of the district may be so pronounced as to quiet all apprehensions and obviate any disturbance in its deliberations. It would be a sad day indeed, and one ever to be regretted, should the embittered feelings. now prevailing, be carried into the convention and there eventuate in a rupture that would result in the election of an "independent." How the radicals, not only of the district and State, but throughout the country, would gloat over the spectacle, and rejoics at the temporary discomfiture of true conservatism? Woat encouragement it would give to the oppressors of the South, who are only waiting an opportunity intimmidation of the very kind and nature proto again impose upon us the horrors from which | vided against by the Louisiana law did enter We have but so recently escaped? Let these into and control the election in more election things be considered; let personal considerations be cast aside; let vindictiveness be frowned that I write this. The difficulty of gathering upon; give each and every candidate a fair and impartial consideration, and when the convention meets let it be remembered that there is a common fee to contend with; that principles as well as men are to be taken into considera- ernor Wells and Colonel Anderson. They are tion, and that he who is most able to bear the firm, judicious, and as far as I can judge, conservative banner through the fight should thoroughly honest and conscientious. They are be the chosen leader, and that all then shall rally to his support. Deprecating anything that the intimmidation as organized was with a that will tend to disrupt the party, and willing

Mr. Thomas Kelso, a wealthy and highly influential citizen of Baltimore, died this morning in his 94 h year. He was noted for his many acis of charity, among which was the founding of the Kelso Orphau's Home at a cost of \$120,000. He was a director in the P. W. & B. Railroad, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and vice president and director of the First National Bank of

The speech of Linden Kent, e.q., of this city, at Madison Court House, yesterday, in reply to Gen. Hunton, and in advocacy of the claims of Mr. Nesie, is said by those who heard it, to have been a very fine effort, and to have been highly commended by all present.

name of a single citizen of the District who ever asked General Hunton or other "friends of this District" to vote for the assessment in

Mre. Harriet Morris, widow of Commodore Charles Morris, and mother in law of W. Corcoran, esq., died at her home on H street, in Washington, on Tuesday last, in the 87th

Judge Harris' "position" upon the State debt question, published in yesterday's Gazette, is Tallagrandish, not to say Pickwickiau. The Lynchburg News thinks that no man in a tight

Dispatches from New York report the outlook for the Autumn trade as promising. So

Gen. Firz Lee is unalterably opposed to any ferable readjustment of the State debt. Gen. Huoton is reported as favoring a readjustment.

The Eighth Congressional District. There was a politicali discussion at Madison Court flouse, yesterday, participated in by Gen. Hunton and Messrs. J. Y. Menefce, Linden Kent, who represented Mr. Neale, and B.J. Barbour. After the speaking a meeting of the county conservative committee ordered an election to be held in the various districts to chose delegates to the Congressional convention, to be held in this city on the 28th, on the 10th of August. It is contended by the friends of Mr. Neale that be will carry the county, while Gen. Hunton's friends claim one district in the

## Fatal Affray.

CINCINNATI O., July 26 - Yesterday afternoon Andrew Cropper and James Doyle, employed on the steamer Laura L. Davis, became involved in a dispute about a trifling matter when Cropper seized a piece of board and struck Doyle on the head with such force that he died shortly afterwards. Cropper escaped,

## Boat Bace.

St. John's, N. B., July 26.—The wind has been blowing strongly from the southwest all the morning, and the water is very rough. There are occasional rain showers and every appearance of a heave storm coming. It is not likely the race will come off to-day.

The Turkish army is being reduced.

The Presidential Fraud. At Atlantic City, yesterday, Secretary Sherman presented to the Potter committee the

following correspondence: STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT. ?

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1876. My Dear Sir : I have not written you soener, for the progress of our visitation will be known to you through papers sooner than from my letters, and the telegraph office here is more public than a sheriff's sale. We sometimes hear of private telegrams before they are delivered. The action of the returning board has thus far been open and fair, and only confirms the general result known before. We are now approaching the contested parishes. To | to contest. five of them, viz : Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Morehouse and Ouachita, the evidence of intimidation is so well made out on paper that no man can doubt as to the just exclusion of their vote. In these parishes alone we ought to have a majority of 7,000, but under the law the entire returns must be excluded of all election districts where intimidation has affected or changed the result. It this is done the result will give the Hayes electors a majority in the aggregate of 24,111 and the Tilden electors 22,633. But in almost every parish the official return varies somewhat from the stated majorities, and thus far slightly reduce the republican majority. The vote of each disputed parish has thus far been laid aside and among them are two parishes where a most foolish blunder, or something worse, was made in omitting from the republican tickets the names of all the electors but the two Senatorial and one district electors. The democrats claim this will lose us over 2 000 votes; but our friends. whose information we have generally found confirmed, say it will lose us, at the most, 1,193 votes. The law seems conclusive that the defective ballots cannot be counted for any elec tors but those named on the ticket, though it is conclusively shown that the remaining elec tors were omitted by reason of the mistaken

idea that the district could only vote for one elector. The whole trouble has grown out of the fact that in these two parishes a candidate for district judge was not named on the ticket printed by the State committee. We nadertook to correct this by printing new tickers, which were voted in those parishes. The result of this bunder will leave the polls so close as to render it probable that one or more of the Tilden electors would have a majority. There are other parishes where the organized intimi dation was not so general as in the parishes named, though in a single election precinct it was effective. These pari hes where formal protests have been filed are Bienville, Bossier, Caldwell, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Lincoln, Richland and Satine. How far the proof in these parishes will sustain the protests we cannot judge until the evidence is heard before the returning board. We are now collecting the testimour as to the buildezed parishes. It seems more like the history of bell than of civilized and Christian communities. The means adopted are almost incredible, but were fearfully effective upon an ignorant and superstitious people. That you would have received at a fair election a large majority in Louisiana no honest man can question. That you did not receive a majority is aqually clear. But that the republicans the vote I believe as firmly as this testimony and putting it in legal form has been very great; but I believe it has been fully met. The whole case rests upon the action of the returning board. I have carefully observed

them and have formed a high opinion of Govpersonally familiar with the nature and degree of intimmidation in Louisiana. They can see view of throwing cut republican parishes rather than endangering democaatic parishes. to make any and all sacrifices for its welfare, let Our little party are now dividing out the diseverything that may lead to dissension be disputed parishes, with the view of a careful excouraged, and all things that will encourage amination of every paper and detail. Many are impatient of the delay and some bave gone union and harmony be fostered to the usmost.

home. We will probably be able to keep about ten here. We have incurred some liabilities for reporting, printing, &c., but hope the Republican National Committee will make this good. If not we must provide it for ourselves. We are in good hope and spirit, not wishing and to prevent bloodshed and to preserve the the return in your favor unless it is clear that it ought to be so, and not willing to be cheated out of it, or to be "bulldczed," or intimidated. The truth is palpable that you ought to have ter purpose to which the troops should have the vote of Louisiana, and we believe that you been applied than in upholding him? A'-I

Louisiana. Very truly yours, John Sherman.
To this General Hayes responded as fol-

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 27, 1876. My Dear Sir : I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 231. You feel I am sure, as I composed of a majority of the members declared do, about this whole business. A fair election to be elected by the returning board, assembled would have given us about forty electoral votes on the day fixed by the law, counted the votes A Washington paper is anxious to learn the at the South-at least that many. But we are and declared on the same authority that renot to allow our friends to defeat one outrage turned the Hayes electors that Packard was and fraud by another. There must be nothing elected Governor, and after being inaugurated crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the he sent in his message. If a Legislature has a place by violence, istimidation, and fraud rath- right to turn a Governor out, de you know of er than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny. I appraciate the work doing by the republicans who have gone South, and am especially proud of

> are proverbially bitter and unfair toward those they have recently left. I trust you will soon reach the end of the work, and be able to return in health and safe R. B. HAYES. ty. Sincerely, In the course of the examination See retary Sherman said he would not hesi

> the acknowledged bonorable conduct of those

from Ohio. The democrats made a mistake io

sending so many ex republicans. New converts

tate to appoint any man because he did his Gen. Butler-I think Sauer was appointed on the recommendation of Senator Kellogg. Did not the appointment come down to you from the President, instead of going up from

you to him? The Secretary replied: The papers will show that you trench on delicate ground; I ought not to tell you what the President said to me,

or what I said to the President. Gen. Butler-I don't ask you for Cabinet secrets, but I have come to the conclusion that there ought to be no scorets in a free govern-

The Secretary-I will give you the exact

facts when We reach Washington. Ger. Butler-But the papers will not help the case, nor answer my question. Was not Parker removed as postmaster at New Orleans and Badger appointed in his place on the same | ocratic party in Washington; he also received day that Sauer was appointed? Was there any | written instructions to the same effect.

consideration about it? The Secretary declined to answer, when Gen | uary 14, to General Augur indicated the policy Butler said : I want to prove that nothing was of the President, and stated that should there for that purpose. Witness then suggested a jority in 1874 the democrats in that parish. said in the Capinet about it.

his testimony Gen. Butier asked-Have you any doubts that, that If the State was carried for Hayes,

outcome was for Nichols. Gen. Butler-I thought the Legislature declared for Packard, and put him in as Governor Packard. Witness then read a long telegram in Louisiana was thoroughly discussed The

do not so understand it. Q -Do you not understand that a majority in Louisiana was his weakness in Washington, of the duly elected members of the Legislature and that Grant wanted to uphold the Packard declared for Packard as Governor and inaugu. government in order to help Hayes. rated him on the 1st of January? A .- But | Witness then read the following :-

I understand that was a premise case, but the trial on its merits was subsequent.

Q.-Did the returning board make a new set of returne? A .- In the case of presidential electors the determination of the returning board is final, while as to Governor the Legis

lature can reverse the finding. Q .- Do you not understand that the Legis lature did make a declaration that Packard was elected Governor and inaugurated him, and that he remained Governor until he was unseated by another power? This same Legis. to the faithful carrying out of the same in case lature elected Kellogg as Senator, and the the Nicholls government should be acquiesced United States Senate recognized him as legally elected. A .- But I do not understand that the party opposed to Packard lost the power

Q .- After a man has been declared elected by the returning board and been inaugurated as Governor, do you understand that the Le gislature can turn him out? Do you understand that can be done? A.—That depends on the statute. I know that it can be done in

case of a contest. Q .- Do you know of such a contest in that Legislature? A .- I am not particularly famil-

iar with the proceedings. Q .- Did not the Legislature and Governor Packard maictain themselves for three months?

A .- They maintained about eight acres of Q -I am asking for time and you give me

acres. A .- I think about three months. Q.-Did they not maintain themselves till the President sent a body of men down there to break them np? A .- I think not. Q .- Did they not maintain themselves until

the McVeagh commission was sent down? Louisiana State affairs. A .- They were maintained by troops. Q. - Do you know any act of the troops or of

an order to maintain that Legislature? Mr. Hiscock objected to the question. All this he said, is current history. It is as noto rionals known to one gentleman as to another. Besides such an examination does not come within the letter of the authority under which the committee is acting.

General Butter. - Every time I get this matter to a point my brother on the left objects. He was patient, however, to day while Secretary Sherman w s making irrelevant remarks. Mr. Hisocck .- Ali I can say is this; if the gen-leman considered the remarks improper he

could have of j cted to them. Chairman Potter. - I will lesve the decision of this question to my colleague, (Mr. Springer) as all the other members of the committee have expressed their views.

Mr. Spripger -General Butler has indicated he line of investigation, and prefaced the case by stating he proposed to show a bargain by which Hayes was to be counted in as President, and he, in turn for such service, was to over throw Packard as Governor and recognize Nichols. The question now put to the witness relates to the overthrow of the Packard govern Packard to his fate. The question, therefore, is pertinent as a part of the general enspiracy proposed to be proved. Besides, this question was adjudicated at a former session of the committee, and it would be manifestly ur just to re verse it. For this reason he would vote to

with Nichols, were justified after the actions of polls than would change the result and give the returning board in making the best arrangements they could to secure the State govern ment but however that may be, after the length to which that branch of the inquiry has been carried, I do not know that I ought now to stop it. I have the power, but as the com mittee is divided I have not the wish, and therefore the question may be answered.

Gen. Butler.-I recognize the right of Nich ols to make a bargain in his place as much as Sir Henry Howe had to bribe Arnold, but is is Arnold I am after.

Mr. Hiscock .- I must object to such insinuations in the line of charges without evidence to support them.

The question was then asked, namely, "Do you know of any act of the troops or any order to the troops to maintain the Packard government?' A .- I have no knowledge except current history open to us all.

Q -What current history?' A .- 1 understand that there was a contest between the Nichols and Packard people, and the troops were called out to prevent a conflict between the partisans of the respective governments

Q .- You said you believed Packard to have been honestly elected; do you know of any betwill have it by an honest and fair return ac believe Packard was honestly and lawfully cording to the letter and spirit of the law of cleeted, but I never understood that the Legislature had declared for Packard in the final form beyond the right of contest. I do not understand that Packard had passed beyond

the point where there was no lawful appeal. Q.-There was to be a lawful appeal before the State Supreme Court. The Legislature, any reason why Congress has not the right to turn out a President? A .- The jurisdiction is different; one State and the Other national.

Mr. Butler.-I propose to find the missing ick in the chain of conspiracy. The further examination of General Garfield

was postponed till to morrow morning. Before the sub committee of the Petter in vestigating committee at New Orleans yesterday Major E. A. Burke testified substantially that he resided in New Orleans since 1869; was there in 1876, left for Washington on the 13th of Japuary, 1877; was sent by Governor Nicholls to represent the interests of the Nicholls State government: Nicholls was informed that efforts were being made to misrepresent the condition of affairs in Louisian to President Grant, who, it is alleged, was asked to interfere in bahalf of the Packard government; Nicholls was also informed that there was a determina tion to force on his Legislature the election of two United States Senators in the interest of the republican party, as the price of yielding up the State government; hence witness' mission to Washington; he was instructed verbally by Governor Nicholls to ascertain the true state of effirs at Washington, and to keep bim posted; be was also to represent to the Presi dent the state of affairs in Louisiana in the interests of the Nicholls government; he was also instructed to confer and act with the managers and representatives of the National Dem

The dispatch of President Grant, dated Janviously made in favor of Governor Nicholls in it was also carried for Packaro? A.-I think the case of Quachita had created a terrible Packard was hones by elected, but the final party feeling, and a very strong pressure was the interest of the latter State. The conference brought to bear on him, which caused him to | was held in Mr Evart's room, but that gentledecide the case of Natchiteches in favor of man was not present. The condition of affirs until the struggle which put him out? A .- I from himself, written in Washington to Gov ernor Nicholls, stating that the latter's strength

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, F-bruary 18, 1877.

To Hon. Stanley Matthews:

My Dear Sir-In accordance with your re quest. I called several times to submit a "mem" or points, which, if understood, would doubtless aid in the solution of our State affairs. The notes inclosed represent the policy and determination of the Nicholis government. As to the question heretofore discussed, every member of the Government and our people are pledged in. Should the only government in the State which commands the respect and support of the people be overthrown, of course Governor Nicholls' power to preserve peace or order ceases, and the responsibility of remitting the State to anarchy and each parish thereof to the control of local factions must rest elsewhere. E. A. BCRKE.

Respectfully yours, Witness stated that the memorandum re ferred to in the above letter would appear further on, and said be would now file a statement made by Mr. Levy of his impressions in regard to the interviews with President Grant. which paper was prepared on the 18th of Feb ruary, 1877, and deposited with him on that day. The statement contained the crinion that General Grant had no sympathy with the Packard party per se, but as the presidential question would greatly depend on Louisians be would not recognize the Nichells government ter Committee met this morning at half past pending the issue of the electoral count. The recognition of Nicholls would be regarded as larger than during any previous day. The cross an atandorment of the claims of President examination of Gen. Garfield was postponed for Hayes. The statement referred altogether to the present.

Witness then read the telegram of Lituten ant Governor Yang, of Ohio, denying respon-Wilmer, staring that the peace of Louisiana other members of Congress, and also his frank would not be disturbed. Witness said he vis on documents. ited the House of Representatives, and Mr. Eilis there stated to him that he had received a letter from Mr. Lamar stating that Mr. Matthews, Mr. Foster and the friends of Mr. Haves had made a statement in regard to what of that class whose assurances they must have was their determination, unless they could se. of intimidation. cure the guarantees of the strong radical leaders a united and determined effort to defeat the electoral count. They had radical rulers long enough. Witness went on to say that he stated to Mr. Matthews and ex-G svernor Decaison, of Onio, in the hall of the House of Representatives, substantially as follows: We are absolutely determined to protest and defend our State

disloyalty in it so far as the general government was concerned, that our course exhibited previously had been misuaderstood, we had constantly sought to avoid clashing with the faderal authority, yet we were determined to defend our government as against the federal government or anybody else who might attempt to sustain Packard; therefore, with us, an attempt to inaugurate the Packard government was bound to plunge Louisiana into anarchy and strife, and if snarchy and strife should come we preferred to make a national issue, in which our national friends would be involved as well as ourselves. Mr. Matthews and Gov. Denpison then asked witness whether he had any objection to an interview with Mr. Sherman. He said certainly not, and they walked to the finance committee's room of the Senate, where they found Mr. Sherman, who said he regretted he condition of affairs in Louisiana and South Carolina-was very much alarmed at themand wanted to know what could be done to remove the difficulties. Witnessinformed Mr. Sherman that the way to remove the cause was for the friends of Mr. Hages to go to President Grant and say to him that the removal of the troops from Louisiana would not embarrass Mr. Hayes's success, but rather facilitate his ioan guration. Mr. Sherman replied: "Maj. Burke, there is no use talking about Grant; he is surrounded by such influences that we cannot

hope to accomplish anything through him. Witness replied that he had just left General Grant, who had said that he was satisfied that the Nicholis government was the government that should stand, and that his opinion and sentiment were clearly against the use of troops, and that there would be no interference with the Nicholls government, that he had not acted because he simply did not want to embarrasa his successor. Witness further stated to these gentlemen that if they were sincere they should go to President Grant and say to him that it would not embarrass his successor, and that the withdrawal of the troops from Louisiana would cause a cessation of the opposition in the House of Representatives to the determination of the count. They promised to go to the President of Xt morning. Mr. Dennison and Mr. Matthews said that from their person

al knowledge of Mr. Hayes they believed they could state that Mr. Hayes would carry out a conciliatory policy should he he inaugurated. Mr. Sherman's apprehension seemed to be in regard to the treatment of the col ored people and the policy of the State government with reference to the republicans of the State in case the Nicholls government was inaugurated. Witness read to them a copy of the memorandum transmitted to Mr. Matthews on the 18th of February guaranteeing the policy of the Nicholls government in these respects. The conversation next turned on the question of the two United States Senators from Louisiana Witness suggeted that the Nicholla government would not elect its long term Sens tor at the regular session of the Legislature, but to practice it, the result was that in that would wait until the cabinet would be confirmed, parish there was an increase of one bundred and then call an extra session of the Legislature | and two votes over the usual republican ma be any necessity for any recognition of either conference of gentlemen who felt that they rep-Secretary Sherman then left the committee government it must be Packard's. He then said resented the views of Mr. Hayes with those repis would take a couple of days f r him to g've misunderstanding, and on this suggestion the details, and as the committee were about leaver conference at Wormley's Hotel was held the General Garfield was examined and during ing he would simply make references and give next night, the 26th of February. There were decid parishes, was not disputed. The only details subsequently. Witness said that a present at this conference Mesars Matthews, question was as to who committed the off-nces Garfield. Foster, Sherman Geo. Carter, Levy. In the buildezed parishes. The machinery of Ellis and witness, and as there was no person actively representing South Carolina they in vited Mr. Watterson, of Ky., to be present in

authorized by President Grant to Gov. Nicholls would be carried out by Mr. Hayes. The following is the dispatch:-[Confidential]

WASHINGTON, D. U., February 23, 1877.— To Governor F. T. Nicholls—We have been one week organizing a force to compel guarantees securing your government. Conference today and to-night with Sherman, Mathews, Dennison, Garfield and Foster. We assure peace, order, protection of law to white and black; no persecution for past political conduct; no immunity for crime. On the other hand, by gradual process, such measures as result in your full possession of the government of the State by the withdrawal of troops, non interference and the revocation of military orders. As to the Senate so close are party lines drawn that friends believe if Kellogg and a democrat present credentials on the 4th of March there is great danger of Kellogg being seated. Could we agree as a part of this arrangement to let the long term Senatorship remain vacant now and call an extra session about the 10th of March to elect, and provided the vote on long term Senator be deferred until the extra session, we could elect. Our leading Senators assure us Kellogg's admission can be prevented until the extra session of our legislature can elect. This arrangement would not prevent the immediate election of Butis as a short term Senator. There may be favorable action by the President immediately. Gibson sick.
E. A. BURKE
E. JOHN ELLIS.
J. LEVY."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.-The Potten o'clock. The attendance of auditors was

Gen. J. H. Sypher was recalled. He said that on Wednesday he was unable to fix any document or paper which bore Senator Shersibility on the part of himself or Hayes for the man's signature, but he could now say he had bitter article in the Ohio State Journal sgainst seen the Senator's signature in autograph al the South, and also the telegram of Bishop bums and attached to petitions for office with

The witness in reply to questions by Repre sentative Springer said be was at the Republi can State Convention in 1876 which nominated Mr. Packard for Governor. There was considerable opposition to Packard. Some of the they believed to be Mr. Haye's vi-ws on the elements of the party at that time were repre Southern question, and what would be his sented by the State administration, and others course towards Packard. He, Mr. Edis, by the colored people under the leadership of thought it necessary to go to Columbus, Onio, Mr. Pinchback. There was a struggle in the with a view to verify the statement that had convention for the presiding officer, and Pinchbeen made. Mr. Ellis stated that he had com | back was selected. There was great dissatis municated the substance of the statement to faction with the State administration on account Givernor Nichol's, and had telegraphed to of the manner it conducted affairs. Many Mr. Hayes, asking it he had been fairly rep. republicans were opposed to the beyonet policy. Sented by those claiming to be his friends. Wit | They b lieved that freemen should rely upon ness disagreed with Mr. E its, and telegraphed | themseives, and that the time had come when to Gov. Nichoils, staing that the climate they should take that stand. During the cansolution of the Louisiana quistion, to the bene | va-s some of the prominent republicans were fit of his (Nicholls') government, rested so much dissati-fied that they took no part in more with the strong, powerful leaders it, retraining from making speeches and to of the republican party than with Mr. Hayer, otherwise work. Pinchoack he believed left ment by withdrawing the troops and leaving Witness knew Mr. Hayer's policy towards the the State. Warmoth was nominated for Con S. u h would be conciliatory, but told Mr. Elis, press in the let district but declined, and also Mr. Matthews and Mr. Foster that he did not left the State. The witness retired to his than believe there was any man living strong enough | tation and took no part in the canva-s. Many to earry out such a policy in the face of a united reputileans believed that undue means had hostile party; that the friends of Nicholis did been used to secure the nemination of Mr. not need any further guarantees or assurances Packard. Judge Lerdeling, Gen. Anderson. Chairman Potter.—I have not been in favor of this line of icquiry. For myself I must say that I think the people of Louisiana, acting with Nichols, were justified after the actions of the state of the party; that it was the which the witness resided, was very peaceable. that they would allow Hayes to carry out his ercise of all their rights. In some sections he peaceful and concitiatory policy towards the had beard of violence, and in conversation with Southern people. These views witness had set republican speakers learned that at Feliciana. forth fully in conferences with Mr. Marthews | Monroe and Shreveport stones were thrown at and others on the 16.h, 17th and 18th of Feb them in addition to other indignities. So far While at Capron he was often in depressed ruary, and he had announced to them that it as his parish was concerned there was nothing spirits. On Monday less he published a content.

the laws for their protection. Coairman Potleader of the colored people? The witness replied that Pinchback was a kind of an idol with his followers partock of the same feeling. Oal Sherman, and was therefore genuine. The witness in reply to Mr. Hiscock said there was no reason why the national ticket should tun behind the State ticket. He believed that further on said many of the republicans were opposed to the bayonet policy which had lest the republicans several Northern States and

injured the republicans of Louisiana. Mr. Hisocok-You are a Hayes republican

Mr. Hiscock-I am glad I asked you that question because it gives you an opportunity to explain. I suppose Wheeler was extremely popular? A. We were divided on the Wheeler question. Wheeler with his compromise sold us out in 1872. We don't believe in compromises in that country giving everything to our

foes and getting nothing in return. Mr. Potter asked whether the allegations of fraud and intimidation were not made after the election, to which the witness replied in

the affirmative.

() - Was not the result known at the time A .- It was published in the newspapers. The witness, in reply to a question, said that charges of intimidation were made by republicans in parishes where their vote had fall-

Mr. Hiscock asked whether the democrats sought to conciliate the colored people to vote their ticket? A. Yes. in various ways; they did as you do in New York, buy voters. Various

other means were used in my parish. Q. Did they use logic and seek to gain them by conversations? A. Yes, they were affection-

ate to them. (Laughter.) Q. What do you mean by that? A. We had a snarp contest on the social question; the democrate organized a unification movemeet for the purpose of giving negroes equalities with the whites in the street cars, and in the public schools. In this I thick the democrats out-

stripped us, and beat us a little. Q. You think such equality generally obtains in Louisiana? A. It obtains to a certain extent. Chairman Potter-Do you mean to the extent of the railroad and street cars? A. That

is a part of it. Frank Morey was next called, and having been interrogated by Mr. Hiscock, testified he was a member of the 41st, 42s, 43d and 44:b Congresses from the fifth district of Louisiana. He was not a candidate in 1876. The witness in the course of his examination spoke of affairs in Madison and mentioned the fact that the suffect of bulldezing was discussed by the democrats in that parish Major Lucas opposed tuldozing and it was agreed not to practice it, the result was that in that

The witness was one of the republican counsel before the returning board, and, in response to Mr. Hisoock, said the fact of intimidation, violeto; and murder, in the so called builthe courts for the conviction and publishment of crimicals is in the hands of democrats and he had never heard that any attempt has been made to bring the offenders to justice. Et za Pinkston lived in Quachita parish, where the democrats are in power. There was no ques-Louisiana representatives read a statement of tion as to the woman having been dangerously the policy of the Nicholls government which maimed, and of this the witness was satisfied by person inspection.

was identical with the memorandum filed with Mr. Matthews on the 18th of February. Upon the other hand the most positive assurances were given by Matthews, Sherman, Garfield and said that Eliza Proketon was carried into the issued. Foster that the policy indicated in the dispatch room of the returning board on a sofa. The 1 jy 28

impression prevailed in some minds that this exhibition would have a good effect and his own mpression was that it would be an excellent thing to do in furtherance of the cause, and in reply to a question whether the dissatisfaction with the nomination of Packard affected the re sult of the election, he said the nomination produced so much dissatisfaction that leading republicans discussed the question as to whether it was not best to protest against it and support the national ticket alone. This proposed policy was abandoned, and the republicans, though regarding it to be a bitter dose, voted the party ticket as most partisaus de.

General Butler inquired as to the statute limitation in Louisiana to which the witness re plied there was no limitation now, the act have ing been changed in 1863 or 1869. Murderers and other wrong doers could therefore be ar rested at any remote time, and in reply to another question he said that a couple thousand murderers had been reported by a Congressional committee in 1868, when the republicans had control of about (wo third-of the parishes. He did not know of a single conviction for a political murder under the adminitration of either Gov. Warmouth or Kellogz The same is true as to the Nicholls governmen: There have been no convictions or prosecutions Q. In the absence of lawful means to publish offences do not men in Louisiana redress then own wrongs in their own way? A. That is too

Two Lepers in New York .- The New York World says that among the patients in Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, are two lepers. One of them is 100 sore to move save when it is positively necessary. The other. although much further advanced in the disease and almost sure to waste away within another year, is at present as lively as a cricket although loathed by the other patients. These are first lepers ever admitted to this hospital, vol they have been there only a short time. One

of them, Abraham Brown, is a New Yorker by birth, and is 54 years old. The other, Emilio Trenel, is a native of Santiago de Cuba. and only 19 years old. Tresel has been att coed about five years, and is now thought to be in the last stage of the disease, having cocasions fevers. Brown has the disease in a more acufoom, and although it is less than two year since he first entered the Baltimore Cuy Hos pital, the disease has so invaded his whole but; that he presents a frightful appearance. His hands and feet are almost black and covered with ulcars. His flogers are enlarged to nearly three times their former size, so that the end stand apart like the claws of a fowl. His ual have talled out. His face is not so backy swollen, but his features have no expression despair that makes it paintal to look at him. Nearly all his beard has fallen off, the bate his head is thio, dry and lustreless, and als eyebrows are perfectly bare. Around the his of each eye is an indistinct light yellow thee about a tweifeh of an inch in width, and the peculiar leonine appearance always noticist. in lepers is well marked. Brown brought his leprosy from Cuba, whither he went in 1955 remaining there about nine years.

STRANGE AND SHOCKING STORY .-- A dis patch to a Chicago paper from Capron. L. tells the following strange story

"Early last May, George W. Burnigh, wit is an old resident of Onto, eather to that town Burleigh was a man of verted accomplishments fine education, and versatile in conversation cluming the clizing that in order to gratify The witness repeated he thought the nomi. | an often expressed entiosity on the part of hi of the republican party, that they should make nation of Mr. Packard caused lukewarmness in townsmen to witness some such tragedy as the some localities. The colored men complained | banging of Sherry and Connots, in Chicago that Gov. Kellogg did not vigorously enforce he would, on the evening of the 231 leatent deliger a lecture in Thoraton Hal, and at its ter inquired whether Pinchback was not the conclusion gratify them by shooting himself through the forehead. The price of admission would be \$1, and the amount resuz d should them, and added that they were dissatisfied be used in the payment of his funeral expenses government, and while we feel that there is no because Pinchback was not admitted to his and the remainder be invested in the workseat in the Secate. Pinchback felt sore and of Huxley. Tondall and Darwin for the tone library. His idea in ending his life was to se being interrogated by Mr. Springer the witness cure eternal peace by annihilation. At the said that to the best of his recollection he appointed time the hall was crowded, and thought when Weber showed him the Sher- after delivering an ionidel be use of wonderfu man letter it was in the handwriting of John power, in a manuer and tone which marked him as an adept, he suidoely drew a derma ger, placed it to his forehead, and despite at tempts to prevent the rash deed, fired and fel lifeless into the arms of two triends, who were there was intimidation in the Felicianas, and on the wings of the stage for the purpose of hindering the execution of the design. The large-sized bal literally tore his brain to pieces.

## MARRIED.

At Norwood, Nelson county, Va., on Tueday, the 18th instant, by Rev. Edmund Withers A. MOORE, Jr., of Clarke county, Va., and Miss ANNIE B. CABELL, eldest daughter of Wm D. Cabell, esq.

Near Gainesville, Prince William county, Va., July 15, 1878, THOMAS PATTERSON infant son of T. P. and M. R. Hereford.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF FAIRFAX O. W. Huntt vs. Mary Harris, executrix of

Thompson Javins
The Court doth adjudge, order and decree that this cause be reterred to Comm'r. J. M. Love, with directions to take account of the debts due from the estate of Thompson Javins to whom and how due, and also to settle the ac-count of Mary Harris, executrix of Thompson Javins; that he also inquire and report what real estate Thompson Javius died seized of, and its value, with any matter he may deem pert nent, or any party interested may require to be specially reported; but before taking said account said commissioner shall give notice of the time and place of taking said account in the Alexandria Gazette for four consecutive weeks, which publication shall be equivalent to personal service on all parties interested.—[Extract.
Teste: F. W. RICHARDSON, D. C.

Parties interested are hereby notified that I have fixed upon the 24TH DAY OF AUGUST 1878, at my office, at Fairfax Court House, at the time and place I shall execute the above de duly, 1878. JAMES M LOVE, Commir. in Ch'y. Circuit Court

By Harrison & O' Neal, Auctioneers. WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, July 27th, at 10 s. m., at No. 16 north Roys. street, one FINE GOLD WATCH, CHAIN and FOB, the property of Wm. F. Dennis, de-ceased. J. St. C. BROOKES.

Administrator BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

# NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS

### FOR SUMMER READING, AT FRENCH'S, NO. 95 KING STREET

Saxe Holm's Stories, second series; \$1.50. The Cosacks, a Tale of the Caucasus, by The Witchery of Archery, by Maurice

The Crew of the Sam Weller, by John lis berton; 75c. Mr. Peter Crewitt, by the author of "The Husband of Mine;" \$1

Nobody's Husband; \$1 Six to One, a Nantucket Light eleta paper 503

Play Day Poems, Leisure Hour Peries; 31. The China Hunters' Club, by the youngest member; \$1.75. Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil, of Felix O. C Darley; \$1.50. Greek Vignettes, a Sail in the Greek Seas, 5

James Albert Harrison; \$1 25 Drift from Two Shores, by Bret Harte; 2125. Fillone, from the Danish of Wilhelm Borg

soe; \$1. Somebody Else, by G. E. Lathrop; \$1 25 In response to chairman Petter, the witness current literature of the day received as soon as

GEO. F. FRENCH